

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the year ended 31st December 1964

Council Offices,
MARPLE.

Cheshire.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

T.W. BRINDLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

253, London Road,
HAZEL GROVE.

Telephone No. Stepping Hill 3842

Senior Public Health Inspector

FREDERICK SHACKLOCK, M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
(Certified Smoke Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspector

DAVID BEARDMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Engineer and Surveyor

E. BALL, M.I.Mun.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1964

CHAIRMAN Councillor Mrs M. Roche

VICE-CHAIRMAN Councillor B. H. Stott

Councillor W. E. Anderson

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" A. S. Macnair

" F. N. Martin

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Marple during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Urban District at mid-year 1964 was 19,920 which is an increase of 700 over the estimated population at mid-year 1963 and one third more than 5 years ago. There were 389 live-births which is the highest number in any year and the birth-rate was 19.53 per 1,000 population. Of the 389 live-births 12 (3.1%) were illegitimate. Rather more than one third of the births took place at home. There were 5 still-births and the still-birth rate was 12.7 per 1,000 live and still-births.

There were 210 deaths at all ages; the death-rate was 10.5 per 1,000 population. There were 7 deaths in infants under 1 year, and 6 of these were within the first week of life. The infantile-mortality rate was 17.99 per 1,000 live-births, the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 20.0. Deaths from coronary disease increased from 34 in 1963 to 46 in 1964 and deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus increased from 4 in 1963 to 11 in 1964. Although we have known for many years that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and in spite of the yearly increase in the number of deaths from both these causes cigarette smoking continues at its very high level. Surely all of us and parents in particular have a duty to discourage young people from starting to smoke cigarettes. It may well be that personal example is our most potent weapon in this battle.

Towards the end of 1964 there was an outbreak of measles affecting for the most part children under the age of 9 years. Otherwise the incidence of infectious disease was exceptionally low and it is particularly pleasing to be able to report that there were again no cases of acute poliomyelitis or diphtheria. There is no doubt that the continued absence of cases of both these serious illnesses is due to the fact that a high proportion of children has been protected against them. There is equally no doubt that if we are to maintain this record there must be no falling off of the immunisation rate. Every effort is made to ensure that all children are fully protected against diphtheria, whooping-cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis before they reach the age of 12 months. Protection is available at all county clinics in the district and from family doctors at their surgeries. In addition I visit every school annually to give booster doses to children who are due to receive them. There were 4 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year and 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1963 there were no new cases of either.

All premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were required to be registered by 1st May, 1964 and the main provision of the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964. Within the Urban District 138 premises in which 365 persons are employed have been registered and the task of inspecting them has been started. It is hoped that all of them will have had an initial inspection before the end of the current year. A summary of the defects found to date is given in the body of this report.

The regular routine sampling of milk supplies retailed in the urban district was continued by sampling officers of the County Health Department. During the year samples of milk from four retailers were found to contain brucella abortus, an organism which may cause serious illness in man. Steps were immediately taken to safeguard the consumers, but these incidents provide further evidence of the need for a national eradication scheme. Until the introduction of such a scheme milk which has received heat treatment offers the best guarantee of safety against the risk of human infection with brucella.

In 1959 the Council resolved to make a series of Smoke Control Orders spread over fifteen years and covering all the built up parts of the district. The 1st order affecting 656 houses came into force on 1st March, 1963. An area containing 654 properties was selected for the 2nd order and the survey of this area has been completed. However, in December, 1963, before the Order had been submitted to the Minister for confirmation Ministry Circular 69/63 was issued and indicated that whilst supplies of gas coke would continue to be available for use in areas already the subject of Smoke Control Orders it must be assumed that for all future areas hard coke, electricity used at "off peak" periods, gas and oil would be in the main the only fuels available. This will mean that the cost of conversion of appliances will be very much greater than had been originally anticipated and in consequence the Council decided to examine carefully the full financial implications of this change of Government policy before proceeding with Area No. 2.

It must be admitted that the cost of securing clean air whenever it is done will be great, but against this must be set the fact that polluted air is itself costly, both financially and in terms of injury to health and amenity. In 1954, the United Kingdom Committee on Air Pollution after a detailed inquiry concluded that the cost of air pollution in the United Kingdom was at least £250 million pounds per year. Since then economists have shown that this was an under-estimate and that the true figure may be about £400 millions.

But more important is the consideration of the effects of air pollution on health. Figures from the World Health Organisation indicate that the overall respiratory death rate for England and Wales is the highest for any country. Every year in England and Wales there are from 20,000 to 30,000 deaths from bronchitis and the death rate from this cause is consistently higher in urban than in rural areas. The death rate from bronchitis in England and Wales is at least twice as high as in any country and nearly forty times as high as in some. As air pollution is probably the most important single factor in producing bronchitis these figures are surely a blot on our public health record.

In this urban district the major contribution to air pollution is made by smoke from domestic chimneys. This is a particularly objectionable form of pollution as it has a high tar content and contains benzpyrene, a known carcinogen. Domestic smoke is particularly liable to be carried out down directly into the immediate environment in which people live and breathe.

The number of houses in Marple has increased from about 5,040 in 1956 to 6,790 in 1964 and as every new house adds to the poisonous pollution of the air the need for smoke control is apparent. Pure air is just as important for health as good housing, pure water and efficient sewage disposal.

In conclusion it is a great pleasure to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in all matters affecting the health of the Community; I am indebted to Mr. Shacklock and to the staff of the Health Department for their hard work throughout the year and to colleagues in other Departments for their willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T.W. BRINDLE.

Medical Officer of Health

S E C T I O N A .

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	7,130
Population (Census 1951)	13,068
Population (Census 1961)	16,812
Population 1964 (Registrar General's mid-year Estimate)...	19,920
Number of inhabited houses	6,790
Rateable Value at December, 1964	£612,908
Product of a Penny Rate at December, 1964	£2,465

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S .

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	179	198	377
Illegitimate	7	5	12
	—	—	—
	186	203	389
	==	==	==

<u>Live Birth Rate per 1000</u> <u>population.</u>	<u>Marple. .</u>
1963	18.9
1964	19.5
Comparability Factor	0.95

Adjusted Birth - rate per 1,000 population

	<u>Marple</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1964	18.5	18.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births

1963	1.9%
1964	3.08%

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	—	—	—
	4	1	5
	—	—	—

Total Live and Still Births - 394

Still Birth Rate per 1,000
Live and Still Births

	<u>Marple</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1963	26.8	17.2
1964	12.7	16.3

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Death Rates Infantile i.e. Infants under 1 year of age.
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>Marple</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1963	19.3	21.1
1964	17.99	20.0

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate Babies per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	16.9
1964	18.56

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate Babies per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	142.9
1964	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	13.8
1964	15.4

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	11.0
1964	15.4

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	37.5
1964	27.9

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All Ages (all Causes)	101	109	210

Death Rate per 1,000 population.

	<u>Marple</u>
1963	11.3
1964	10.5
Comparability Factor ..	1.16

Adjusted Death - rate per 1,000 population

	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1964	12.2	11.3

Deaths Maternal Causes. - Nil.

Deaths Classified By Ages.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 4 weeks	2	4	6
4 weeks and under 1 year ...	1	-	1
1 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	1
15 - 24 years	-	1	1
25 - 34 years	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	6	3	9
45 - 54 years	5	5	10
55 - 64 years	23	9	32
65 - 74 years	27	25	52
75 and over	36	62	98
	<u>101</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>210</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS - 1964

No.	Cause of Death	1964	
		M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	11	3
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-
16.	Diabetes	1	-
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17	31
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	28	18
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-
20.	Other Heart Disease	1	21
21.	Other circulatory Disease	4	4
22.	Influenza	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	5	5
24.	Bronchitis	5	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	14
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	1	1
34.	All other accidents	1	1
35.	Suicide	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
ALL CASES		101	109

MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT

EXTRACT FROM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954 - 1964

Year	Population to Mid-year	BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				DEATHS						DEATHS INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR			
		Total	Legit	Illeg	Rate	Total	Legit	Illeg	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1000 live and still Births	All causes	Rate	Puerp Sepsis	Other Puerp causes	Rate	Total	Legit	Illeg	Rate per 1000 live Births
1954	13,400	215	205	10	16.04	8	8	-	0.59	35.87	166	12.39	-	-	-	6	5	1	27.91
1955	13,590	165	161	4	12.14	9	7	2	0.66	51.73	181	13.32	-	-	-	5	5	-	30.30
1956	13,950	230	219	11	16.49	2	2	-	0.14	8.63	206	14.77	-	-	-	3	3	-	13.04
1957	14,250	179	176	3	12.56	5	5	-	0.35	27.17	179	12.56	-	-	-	1	1	-	5.59
1958	14,490	206	198	8	14.22	2	2	-	0.13	9.62	192	13.25	-	-	-	2	2	-	9.17
1959	14,980	225	219	6	15.01	6	5	1	0.40	25.91	218	14.55	-	-	-	5	5	-	22.22
1960	15,710	265	261	4	16.86	5	5	-	0.32	18.51	182	11.58	-	-	-	5	5	-	18.86
1961	16,910	281	273	8	16.61	2	2	-	0.12	7.06	207	12.24	-	-	-	6	6	-	21.35
1962	17,860	310	303	7	17.10	3	3	-	0.20	9.60	213	11.90	-	-	-	6	6	-	19.40
1963	19,220	363	356	7	18.88	10	10	-	0.52	26.81	218	11.34	-	-	-	7	6	1	19.28
1964	19,920	389	377	12	19.53	5	4	1	0.25	12.69	210	10.54	-	-	-	7	7	-	17.99

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General. The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified during the ten years 1955 to 1964 (inclusive)

DISEASE	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	23	3	30	9	13	3	6	13	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric (Inc. Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	2	-
Dysentery	19	-	2	63	1	1	8	-	-	3
Measles	173	3	377	15	250	2	70	106	63	194
Whooping Cough	63	32	4	11	10	2	3	-	1	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	275	65	395	122	274	19	91	113	79	204

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1901.

NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	RELIGION	POLITICAL	PROFESSION	INDUSTRY	WEALTH	INFLUENCE	REMARKS
Adams	45	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$10,000	High	
Allen	52	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$15,000	High	
Anderson	48	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$12,000	High	
Armstrong	40	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$8,000	High	
Ash	55	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$18,000	High	
Ashley	42	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$10,000	High	
Ashurst	47	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$14,000	High	
Ashworth	44	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$11,000	High	
Ashworth	46	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$13,000	High	
Ashworth	43	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$9,000	High	
Ashworth	41	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$7,000	High	
Ashworth	39	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$6,000	High	
Ashworth	37	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$5,000	High	
Ashworth	35	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$4,000	High	
Ashworth	33	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$3,000	High	
Ashworth	31	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$2,000	High	
Ashworth	29	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$1,000	High	
Ashworth	27	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$500	High	
Ashworth	25	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$250	High	
Ashworth	23	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$125	High	
Ashworth	21	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$62	High	
Ashworth	19	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$31	High	
Ashworth	17	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$15	High	
Ashworth	15	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$7	High	
Ashworth	13	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$3	High	
Ashworth	11	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$1	High	
Ashworth	9	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$0	High	
Ashworth	7	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$0	High	
Ashworth	5	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$0	High	
Ashworth	3	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$0	High	
Ashworth	1	New York	College	Episcopal	Republican	Lawyer	None	\$0	High	

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the
ages specified below:--

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles	
					Paralytic		Non- Paralytic			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
1 — 2 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	17
3 — 4 years	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	26	31
5 — 9 years	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	44	38
10 — 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Total for all Ages	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	98	96

	Ac. Pneumonia		Dysentery		Paratyphoid		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F
Under 5 years	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for all ages	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-

DIPHTHERIA.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria since 1948.

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1964 is as follows:-

Under 5 years	305
5 - 14 years	20
	—
	325
	—

During the year 373 children under the age of 15 years received re-inforcing injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox carried out during 1964 is as follows:-

Under 1 year	47
" 5 years	39
5 - 14 years	5
Over 14 years	6
	—
	97
	—

REVACCINATION.

Under 1 year	-
" 5 years.....	-
5 - 14 years.....	5
Over 14 years.....	29
	—
	34
	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis carried out during 1964 is as follows:-

<u>Salk Vaccine</u>		<u>Oral Vaccine</u>	
2 injections	144	1st dose	265
3 injections	154	2nd dose	279
4 injections	15	3rd dose	272
		4th dose	38
	—		—
	313		854
	—		—

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

Age Period.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary
0 - 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 yrs.	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 yrs.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 yrs.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-

The number of cases remaining in the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1964 was:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	40	17
Females	39	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>

S E C T I O N B.

CENTRAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. Bacteriological examinations of Food, Milk, Water, Ice Cream and specimens from patients, were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, from 5th July, 1948, to 8th October, 1964, and subsequently at the Public Health Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The following services are provided by the Local Health Authority through the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee:-

Ambulance Facilities. A 24 hour Ambulance Service is available, being provided by the County Borough of Stockport on an agency basis.

Nursing in the Home. There are three district nurses and two midwives in the area who undertake nursing and maternity cases in the home. There are also three health visitors working in the area.

Domestic Help Service. Home Helps have assisted during the year in the following cases in the Marple Urban District.

Miscellaneous Sickness	19
Confinement	26
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	58
Tuberculosis	<u>—</u>
	<u>103</u>

Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held weekly at Marple and fortnightly at Mellor, Marple Bridge and High Lane.

Attendances during the year were as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>		
	<u>0 - 1 year</u>	<u>0 - 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 2 years</u>	<u>2 - 5 years</u>
Marple	268	2,386	557	555
Marple Bridge	37	291	158	201
Mellor	35	273	145	157
High Lane	78	780	403	271

School Clinic. Held weekly at Marple Child Welfare Centre. The school dentist also attends the Dental Centre at the Clinic.

Diphtheria Immunisation, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Vaccination. A special clinic is held at the Marple Centre on the 3rd Wednesday in every month. Immunisation is also carried out twice monthly at the end of the welfare clinics at Marple Bridge, Mellor and High Lane. In addition, immunisation is carried out free of charge by general medical practitioners at their surgeries. An annual visit is made to all primary schools in the district for the purpose of giving diphtheria booster injections.

Chiropody Service. Financial help in obtaining chiropody treatment is given to persons aged 65 years and over, persons registered as physically handicapped and expectant mothers on the recommendation of their family doctor. Treatment is given by a chiropodist chosen by the patient.

Club for Physically Handicapped Persons. A social club for physically handicapped persons meets every other week at Hazel Grove. In addition, there is a monthly meeting of the handicrafts section. Transport is provided in the majority of cases by Members of the W.V.S.

Welfare Foods. Welfare Foods are on sale at the Council Offices, Marple, from Monday to Friday and at all child welfare clinics in the district.

Services Provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals. Marple Dale Hospital and the Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children are both situated in the Urban District. There is no general hospital in the area. Patients from this area are admitted to hospitals in neighbouring districts. Maternity cases requiring hospital accommodation are also admitted to hospitals outside the area. Where necessary infectious disease cases other than smallpox are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Monsall. Facilities for smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. Special Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport and St. Thomas Hospital, Flint Street, Stockport, respectively.

S E C T I O N C.

Water Supply. Water is supplied to the district by the Stockport and District Water Board via Jacksons Edge Reservoir and Jordanwall Reservoir the sources of supply are both at Kinder, Hayfield.

Samples of both supplies were found to be of excellent bacteriological standard and supplies have been sufficient in quantity.

There are a number of private supplies from wells and springs at farm premises etc. and some of these supplies are drawn through porous filters fitted over sinks, and at one farm the water is chlorinated.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Source of Samples	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
	B. Coli per 100 m.l. None	B. Coli per 100 m.l. One-Two	B. Coli per 100 m.l. Three-Ten	B. Coli per 100 m.l. more than Ten
Stockport Jacksons Edge Supply	5	-	-	-
Jordanwall Supply	3	-	-	-
Private Supplies	6	-	-	2
Swimming Baths	3	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	-	-	2

Bacteriological and chemical analysis of typical samples of water from the Kinder supply showed the following results:-

Bacteriological Examination.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastrel agar	No. of colonies per ml of water
In 3 days at 22°C	2
In 2 days at 37°C	1
Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution	
Bacterium coli	Not found in 100 ml of water
Probable number of coli aerogenes bacteria per 100 ml of water	Nil

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reaction - pH value	7.56
Colour in 2 ft glass tube - Hazen solution p.p.m. Pt.	7
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m.	0.9
	Parts per million
Free Acidity as CO ₂	2.0
Free Alkalinity as CaCO ₃
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	12.2
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	12
Non-Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	30
Total as CaCO ₃	42
Combined Chlorine (Cl ₂)	12.0
Nitrates + Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.40
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	NIL
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.054
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.059
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	0.56
Iron in solutions as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe	-
Manganese as Mn	0.04
Silica (SiO ₂)	6.4
Alumina Al ₂ O ₃	0.25
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	1.8
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hrs. ..	0.21
Fluoride as F	0.19

Bacteriological and chemical analysis of typical samples of water from
Jordan Wall supply showed the following results:-

Bacteriological Examination

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastrel agar	No. of colonies per ml. of water
In 3 days at 22°C	3
In 2 days at 37°C	1
Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution	
Bacterium coli	Not found in 100 ml. of water.
Probably number of coli aerogenes bacteria per 100 ml of water	Nil

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reaction - pH value	6.56
Colour in 2 ft glass tube - Hazen solution p.p.m. Pt.	16
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m.	4.1
	Parts per million
Free Acidity as CO ₂	9.5
Free Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	-
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	10.8
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	11
Non - carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	21
Total as CaCO ₃	32
Combined Chlorine (Cl ₂)	11.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.44
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.001
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.010
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.008
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	0.08
Iron in solutions as Fe	-
Total Iron as Fe	0.65
Manganese as Mn	0.01
Silica(SiO ₂)	7.3
Alumina Al ₂ O ₃	0.06
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	0.4
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hrs.	0.50
Fluoride as F	0.37

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The built-up areas of the district are provided with sewers. Sewage from Mellor, Ludworth and a small part of Marple is dealt with at the Council's Low Marple Works. Work is in progress in modernising this works in accordance with a scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Sewage from Strines and part of Strines Road is dealt with at the small Strines works. By agreement with the Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council sewage from the rest of the district is treated at their Bongs Valley Works.

Some isolated properties in the outlying parts of the district rely on septic tanks or cesspools for sewage disposal. Modernisation of older property, formerly without water closets, has resulted in an increased number of septic tanks.

The sewer on a recently built housing estate has become surcharged during periods of very heavy rainfall due to the infiltration of surface water into the foul sewer on the estate and also into the main trunk sewer in Buxton Road. As a result of investigations carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, alterations have been made to some house drainage connections on the estate. In addition, the Council have appointed Consulting Engineers to report on the sewers on this estate and the main sewer from High Lane to Marple. The consultants have completed their investigations and their report is awaited. There has also been occasional surcharge of main sewers in other parts of the district.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The pollution of the River Etherow and the River Goyt referred to in previous reports continues. In the case of the River Etherow the most serious source of pollution has been eliminated, and there have been no further complaints of smell.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Details of the types of sanitary accommodation in the district are as follows:-

Houses with Water Closets	6,589
Houses with Waste Water Closets	70
Houses sharing Privy Middens	6
Houses with Pail Closets	125
Total No. of Ashbins (All Premises)	8,297
Total No. of Paper Sack Stands	142

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND SANITARY PAIL COLLECTION.

Refuse is collected by means of one Dennis Paxit Compression vehicle with a team of 6 men and one Dual Tip Vehicle with a team of 4 men (including drivers). The men are supplied with bin trucks for the easy transport of dustbins from house to road, prior to emptying. They are also provided with protective clothing, including overalls, coats and gloves. An incentive bonus scheme is in operation.

Privy middens situated at isolated hamlets and farms are emptied quarterly. The access to them is not suitable for regular motor traffic.

A motor vehicle fitted with an iron tank with sealed doors and manned by a driver and mate is used for the pail closet collection. The contents of the tank are emptied at the sewage works.

The disposal of all house refuse is by means of controlled tipping at Dooley Lane, a disused sewage works. One tip man is employed full time and is supplied with mechanical equipment for covering etc.

Dustbins.

A scheme is operated for the supply and maintenance of dustbins at an annual charge of 7/6d or, alternatively, dustbins may be purchased from the Council.

The paper sack refuse system is operated at one hundred and forty two premises in conjunction with the Pail collection.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The cost of Refuse Collection and disposal and pail collection for the financial year 1964/65 is as follows:-

		£
Haulage		4,712
Wages		7,158
Bonus		1,082
Insurance - Sundries		27
Paper Sacks		319
Covering Materials		111
Dustbin Provision		89
Protective Clothing		79
Angledozer - Fuel	77	
" Maintenance	464	
" Insurance	10	
" Depreciation	378	
		929
Rates - Tip		34
Loan Charges (Middlewood Site) (Purchase of Land)		343
		<u>14,883</u>
Less Income		<u>443</u>
		<u>£ 14,440</u>

Estimated weight of refuse collected and disposed of by controlled tipping:-

7,150 tons.

Estimated cost per ton	-	£2. 0. 4.
Cost per 1,000 of population	-	£724. 17. 10.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:-

Inspections made during the year 1964:-

Nature of Inspections.

Water Supply and Sampling	27
Drainage	1,016
Stables, Piggeries and Poultry Houses	8
Rivers, Streams & Canals re Pollution etc	38
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Factories	70
Hairdressers	5
Work Places	-
Out Workers	4
Public Conveniences	-
Theatres and Concert Halls	39
Refuse Collection and Disposal	859
Rodent Control	274
Smoke Control Areas	-
Smoke Observations & Visits re Clean Air Act	37
Schools	33
Accumulations on land etc	84
Yards Courts, Passages	2
Public Baths	4
Public Health Laboratory	13
Hospitals	6
Miscellaneous	167
Dangerous Buildings	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	187
No. of houses inspected under the Public Health Acts	190
Re-inspection	358
No. of houses inspected under the Housing Acts	41
Re-inspection	27
Overcrowding	-
Insect Infestations	11
Miscellaneous Housing visits, including visits re Council houses	191
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	33
Visits re disinfection	2
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	56
Slaughterhouses	1,069
Butchers	78
Fishmongers and Poulterers	21
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	58
Grocers	182
Bakehouses	27
Fried Fish Shops	19
Confectioners	42
Sweets and Choc. Shops	-
Farm Premises	25
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distribution & Sampling	4
Ice-cream Premises and Sampling	21
Food Preparing Premises	1
Restaurants, Cafes and Hotels	33
Other Food and Drug Samples	-
Milk and Food Vehicles	4
Street Vendors	3
Food Poisoning	4
	<hr/>
	5,379

NOTICES - INFORMAL.

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	124	84
Housing Act, 1957-1961	-	-
Milk and Dairies Regulations	-	-
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ..	30	28
Factories Act, 1961	16	14
Clean Air Act, 1956	-	-
Shop Acts.....	-	-
	<u>170</u>	<u>126</u>

NOTICES - STATUTORY.

Public Health Act, 1936	6	6
Housing Act, 1957 (Time & Place Notices) ..	2	-

Prosecutions.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

The Inspectors Appointed Under Section 52 of the Act are:-

Frederick Shacklock - Senior Public Health Inspector.

David Beardmore - Additional Public Health Inspector.

The district is largely residential and there are no large offices, warehouses or emporiums, many of the small shops have no employees and consequently the number of premises registered under the Act is only 138 as indicated on the statistical report herewith.

Although the Inspectors appointed have many other duties they hope to complete the first inspections of all the registered premises in 1965.

The procedure adopted in cases where contraventions are found on inspection is to follow up the inspection with a letter and a list of contraventions indicating the appropriate sections of the Act.

Letters and lists of contraventions have been sent to the occupiers of 25 of the 35 premises inspected and these will be followed by further visits.

In general the type of contraventions found are as follows:-

- 1) Lack of Thermometer and inadequate heating facilities.
- 2) Lack of appropriate First Aid Box.
- 3) Lack of continuous hot water supply.
- 4) Unsatisfactory and defective sanitary accommodation.
- 5) Cleanliness of walls and floors not maintained and floor coverings defective.
- 6) Lack of Ventilation, caused in some cases by screwing up windows to prevent unlawful access to premises.
- 7) Lack of suitable place for staff clothing.

With regard to Prescribed Dangerous Machines the type so far inspected are the bacon slicing machines found in grocers and other food shops, these are fitted with guards by the makers. Instructions have been given regarding the training and supervision of staff. No cases of injury through accident have been reported during the year and no applications for exemption from any requirements of the Act have been received.

The prescribed particulars submitted under section 60 of the Act are as follows:-

Table A Registrations and General Inspections

Totals	138	138	138	35
Offices		25	25	6
Retail Shops		96	96	6
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1		1	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	15		15	-
Fuel storage depots	1		1	-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	

Table B - Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors
to Registered Premises:-

63

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered
premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	75
Retail Shops	207
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	75
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	<u>365</u>
Total Males	<u>118</u>
Total Females	<u>247</u>

The Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Act which brought into effect a new licensing system for caravans became operative on 29th August, 1960. The five licensed sites have remained satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There were no instances of nuisance caused by the emission of smoke from factory chimneys during the year.

The Council's first Smoke Control Order became effective on 1st March, 1963. The Council had approved a programme to cover the whole district with a series of smoke control areas over a period of fifteen years. However, further action has been postponed to give the Council an opportunity of considering all the implications of the changed fuel position. Ordinary gas coke will not be available for future areas and it must be assumed that the only fuels available will be hard coke, electricity used at 'off peak' periods, gas, and oil. This will result in a considerable increase in the cost of converting appliances.

RODENT CONTROL

The number of infestations discovered and treated during the year is:-

Rat infestations	... 104
Mice infestations	... 12
Number of premises inspected	... 285

SCHOOLS.

There are seven primary schools, a secondary grammar school, and one secondary modern school in the Urban District. The water supply in all cases is satisfactory in quantity and in quality and the sanitary accommodation at all the schools is satisfactory.

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

The area of parks, recreation grounds and public open spaces in the district is as follows:-

	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Memorial Park	14.020
High Lane Park	10.520
Mellor Memorial Park360
Brabyns Park	91.175
<u>Recreation Grounds.</u>	
Marple Village	6.380
Windlehurst400
Ludworth	3.230
Mellor	2.750
Hawk Green	6.020
Strines Road500
Mill Brow500
<u>Open Spaces.</u>	
Barlow Wood	20.000
Marple Hall	3.550
	<u>159.405</u>

SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath is supplied with mains water. The water is treated by continuous filtration and chlorination. The amount of residual chlorine is ascertained at intervals by means of a comparator and samples are taken periodically and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Record of attendances of bathers for 1964

Month	Adults	Children	Total	Spectators
April	1,198	10,906	12,104	712
May	2,018	12,550	14,568	887
June	1,442	9,687	11,129	661
July	1,630	9,141	10,771	757
August	1,991	9,376	11,367	1,014
September	1,192	5,484	6,676	736

Total number of bathers for six months 66,615

Total number of spectators 4,767

					<u>Bathers</u>	<u>Spectators</u>
Total for 1964 (six months)					66,615	4,767
"	"	1963	"	"	61,564	4,620
"	"	1962	"	"	57,950	4,176
"	"	1961	"	"	60,247	4,384
"	"	1960	"	"	63,406	4,208
"	"	1959	"	"	68,299	4,721
"	"	1958	"	"	62,332	4,577
"	"	1957	"	"	53,429	3,787
"	"	1956	"	"	44,572	2,728
"	"	1955	"	"	51,546	2,857

SECTION D.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

During the year two houses have been represented under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. Undertakings were accepted from the owners in both cases.

The disrepair of 65 other houses was dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No Certificates of Disrepair were issued under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957.

New Dwellings.

No. built by the Council during the year	-
No. under construction	-
No. built by Private Enterprise	375

Tenancy of Council Houses.

During the year 22 tenancies have been allocated to applicants from the waiting lists:-

Houses	14
Flats	1
Bungalows ...	7

Tenancies have also been allocated to 4 overspill applicants.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. Dealers' Licences are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority and remain in force for five years. District Councils are required to maintain a register of dealers and dairies.

There are 27 dealers and 1 dairy registered.

There are 19 dairy Herds from which milk is sold raw to the public.

Samples of milk as sold to the public are taken regularly by a County Sampling Officer and submitted to the laboratory to be tested for keeping quality, and in the case of pasteurised and sterilised milk the efficiency of the treatment is also tested. In addition, biological tests are carried out on raw milk sold without heat treatment to the public. Tuberculous infection is now extremely rare, and none has been found during the year, but infection with brucella abortus had been found to be present in a number of samples. These cases were dealt with by the health department in consultation with the County Health Department.

The following table gives details of laboratory tests carried out on milk samples during the year.

Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test for Brucellosis	
<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Nega- tive</u>	<u>Posi- tive</u>
224	34	81	1	15	-	247	14

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals slaughtered has again increased mainly because the proprietors of slaughterhouses have developed their wholesale trade. There has been a corresponding increase in the work involved in meat inspection.

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the district and all had been brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, by 1st January, 1962. The slaughterhouses are situated as follows:-

Marple; Hawk Green; Marple Bridge and High Lane (two).

During the year 1,069 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection.

The number of carcasses examined during the year 1964 is as follows:-

Bovines, including Bulls, Oxen, Cows, Heifers	2,621
Calves	9
Sheep	20,200
Pigs	99
	<u>22,929</u>

The quantity of this meat condemned as unfit for human food is:-

Weight of meat, including offal affected with Tuberculosis	36 lbs.
Weight of meat affected with other diseases	<u>5,942 lbs.</u>
	<u>5,978 lbs.</u>

ANALYSIS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND OF CONDEMNATIONS

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,257	364	9	20,200	99	-
Number inspected	2,257	364	9	20,200	99	-
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	25	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	166	35	-	822	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	7.35	9.615	-	4.069	1.01	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcass condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.088	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

Details of food Condemned.

	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned Rice Pudding		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boiled ham	.3	-
Corned beef	15	-
Chopped pork	-	12
Tinned tomatoes	5	4
Bottled Cream		4
Tinned beans	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned peas	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned peaches		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned grapefruit	1	3
Pickled beet root		12
	<u>37</u>	<u>9</u>

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 121 premises where foods of various kinds are prepared, stored or sold:-

6 Bakehouses
53 Grocers
17 Confectioners
9 Greengrocers
4 Fishmongers and Poultry dealers
5 Fish and Chip Shops
17 Butchers
9 Cafe Restaurants
1 Grocery Warehouse

There are also 32 licensed hotels and inns.

Number of Registered Food Premises.

For sale of Ice Cream 48
For manufacture of Potted
and preserved foods 16

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Special inspection of food premises under these regulations, was continued during the year. The standard of hygiene generally is satisfactory.

Eight samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination. All were found to be Grade 1.

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Acts dealing with the adulteration of food.

Factories Act, 1961.

Inspection of Factories.

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	65	5	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	5	-	-
<u>Defects.</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	6	6	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Totals	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>

There is one factory in the Urban District employing outworkers.

The number of outworkers in the district receiving work from factories in other areas is eight. They have all been visited and in all cases the conditions found were satisfactory.

